

Free Press,
BURLINGTON, VT.

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 23, 1851.

Mr. Sumner's Letter.

We gave our readers, in Friday's Daily, the well-written and patriotically expressed letter of Mr. SUMNER to the Massachusetts Legislature, accepting the office of U. S. Senator conferred upon him by the Locofocos and Free Soilers of that body. We gave the letter "without note or comment," thinking we would like to hear from the *Burlington Courier* on the subject before "committing" ourselves. But on the whole we will say a word in anticipation of our lively neighbor.

It is certainly difficult to imagine what the *Courier* can say in commendation of Mr. SUMNER's manifesto—though we suppose that flexible paper will attempt gracefully to accommodate itself to the "change of circumstances." The letter of Mr. SUMNER is as far as possibly conceived from the high-lutin "doctrines" and practices of the "Free Democracy" of Vermont, and the "Free Soilers" of Massachusetts! Mr. SUMNER speaks of the Union "whereof we are an inseparable part,"—a sentiment that *Rich-ard Wright & Co.* will find it hard to swallow. He accepts the office "as the servant of the Union," bound "to discontinue every effort to loosen any of those ties by which our fellow-citizens of States are held in fraternal company, and to oppose all sectionalism,"—a sentiment that will "grate harshly" on the ears of the ranting, raving school of gas fixtures known as *E. D. Barber & Co.* He speaks of "the delusion of the hour," evidently meaning thereby the "wrath and cabbage" set afloat, on one side, by the South Carolina Seceders, and on the other, by their co-delusionists, the political rattlepate Free Soilers of the North. What will Judge Thompson say to this? He speaks plainly of his intention to "decline recognizing, as his guides, any of the men of to-day,"—which manifestly includes ALL the mushroom philanthropists and politicians who have sprung up, unknown and unknown, "to witch the world with noble horse-manship" (or rather ass-manship), since the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and about all of whom were once rallied on a certain humbug remembered as the "Buffalo Platform," and the residuum of whom may be found trying to get up "new parties" and stealing other people's names, in Vermont, and forming coalitions with anybody that has a sufficiently small development of self-respect for the operation, in Massachusetts. This class of patriots, Mr. Sumner concludes to "decline." He has evidently "done taking ray."

—These are the prominent topics—"the salient points"—of Mr. SUMNER's beautifully written letter. They may be compressed into two positions: 1st. He is a firm and inflexible UNIONIST; and, 2d. He holds in great contempt the "delusions of the hour" and "THE MEN OF TO-DAY." Now, as the "Free Soilers" in Vermont and Massachusetts are not Unionists at all, are the concoctors of all manner of "delusions," and clearly hold "the men of to-day" to be about the biggest kind of men—superior to any that have lived before or since Agamemnon—it is apparent that Mr. SUMNER's ship and theirs are sailing for different ports—the first towards Fraternal Love and Harmony, the other towards Discord and Hatred!

Mr. SUMNER is a highly cultivated man—a Scholar and a closet thinker, by his own admission, rather than a practical Statesman, or a Student of politics. He theorizes and philosophizes on legislation, and has standards of moral excellence to which he will attempt to conform his practice, doubtless. It is evident, certainly, that he is not a man to run the risk of fanatical and insane by aiming to overthrow what is good in the hope of establishing something that appears in theory better. Reaching after the best absolutely he will be content with the best attainable. We think so, and we believe he will be found, always, in the U. S. Senate voting side by side with John Davis, his honored colleague, SEWARD, FISH, and other sound Wing Statesmen, who do not love their country less because they hope confidently, one day to see it consistently a Free Country, as HARRIS CLAY nobly said, "WITHOUT WAR, WITHOUT BLOODSHED, AND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE!"

—But the *Courier* will be eloquently grandiloquent over Mr. SUMNER's letter. There is no reasonable doubt of it. And there is one obscure hint in it that will command the "outraged applause" from this discouraged organ of "Free Democracy." The strength of the *Courier* will be put forth in a misty glorification of the only portion of the letter that is undeniably ridiculous. Mr. SUMNER intimates (rather than says, —he is a prudent man!) that his election was brought about by fidelity to principle on the part of those who elected him,—while everybody knows that it was the result of nothing but a political trick-and-dicker, horse-swapping, political bargain, between a couple of discordant factions in Massachusetts, whose principle was a tolerably equitable division of "the spoils." This is the fact, and Mr. SUMNER alludes to it as briefly and blindly as his decent obligations to "the high contracting parties" would permit. But universal Free Soilers will grab this obscure hint, as a Shark grabs a red rag, and swear that it is "the ring of the true coin!" We refer our readers to the forth-coming *Courier* for "further particulars."

Extremes meet.

We have repeatedly said, as we have believed, that the ultra pro-Slaveryites of the South and the ultra anti-Slaveryites of the North, are working together to bring about the same result. The extremes of fanaticism always meet—the fanatic who would wreck the Constitution into a pro-slavery agent, is no further wrong than the fanatic who would wreck it into an anti-slavery agent. As respects the South: and they meet at a common goal, and that is *disunion*. The only true position of safety is the *MIDDLE GROUND*, always occupied by the great Whig Party; which has been and will be as just to the actual constitutional rights of the Slaveholding States of the Union, as it will be faithful to the cause of Freedom. The Whigs have never sought to interfere with domestic Slavery where it constitutionally exists. They leave State institutions to the several States. They remember that many States of the North, now Free, were

once Slaveholding States, and they know how to exercise Charity with the Faith and Hope that no distant future will witness the entire removal of the stain of human servitude from every State in our glorious Confederacy. They are equidistant between the fanaticism which would destroy the Union to preserve Slavery, and that which would destroy the Union to abolish Slavery,—between the ultraism of the followers of Calhoun, on one hand, and of the followers and co-workers of Eliza Wright & Co., on the other.

—The Whigs of the North will certainly never surrender their hostility to Slavery—but they will hold with equal firmness their attachment to the Union. They will not be frightened from asserting their constitutional right to oppose at all times the aggressions of Slavery, by the idle cry that the "Union is in danger." The reasonable and seditious course of South Carolina may dissolve the Union—the course of the Whigs of the North and West, never! Those that dissolve the Union must suffer the consequences; they cannot attach them to the shirts of the Free States. Who, we desire to ask, has invaded or denied the constitutional rights of South Carolina? Who has denied, or attempted to wrest from her, her right to hold Slaves? *Nobly*, excepting a faction of fanatical abolitionists of the Garrison and Wright stamp, who have never had intrinsic strength enough among the People in any State in this Union to carry an election!

—But the political abolitionists, and the political Secessionists are, and have been, as we began by saying, *working together*. Both aim at *disunion*—one for the sake of Freedom, the other for the sake of Slavery! We give them joy of the companionship!

—A few days ago, we laid before our readers the traitorous Resolutions adopted by the Disunion Convention lately held in Charleston, S. C. One of them is as follows:—

"Resolved, That we hold the right of secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy; and that the denial of that right, would result in an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise."

Now then turn we to the "Burlington Convention," held week before last at Seymour, N. Y. One of the Resolutions adopted by that body of Disunionists is as follows. We invite the attention of the WINGS of Vermont to the co-incidence of sentiment and purpose it discloses:—

"Resolved, That as soon as the governing principles of South Carolina, we cut out, without the praise justly due to her consistent maintenance of the great cardinal doctrine of the right of secession by a single State—do we deem it to be the only and the only safeguard of the sovereign rights of the States of this Confederacy."

"Odious as are the governing principles" of this squad of South Carolina fanatics, an equal squad of fanatics at the North are quite willing to join hands with them, to pull down the fabric of the Union! And then the unparalleled nonsense and twaddle of these Syracuse patriots about the "tyranny of a grasping centralization," in a Republic like this, where the PEOPLE elect their own National Legislatures every twenty-four months! It has its only counter-part in South Carolina!

WHIGS OF VERMONT! you see daily cause to rejoice in your adherence to your time-honored and patriotic Party; and daily reason to stand firm by the banner under whose folds you have so long conquered. You have no occasion to go to Charleston or to Syracuse for guidance or instruction. Stand by the good old WHIG PARTY, its Principles and its Men, and you will find the fanaticism of the Seceders of the South and the "Free Soilers" of the North, which Mr. SUMNER eloquently calls "THE DELUSIONS OF THE HOUR," soon passing away!

Without claiming that it is any of our particular business, further than we think the *Whig Party in Vermont* may be affected by it, we cannot help suggesting to our friend of the *Montpelier Watchman*, that his elaborate and able vindication of the truth that a State has the right and the power to protect the liberty of its inhabitants, is unnecessary, to say the least. THE HARBES CORPUS act of our last Legislature, (whether it be pronounced unconstitutional or not) may be better trusted to the judgment of the World, when "the delusions of the hour" shall have passed away, than to the best defense of its ablest friends, during times of angry excitement. When it was first attacked abroad, by papers in other States which appeared to consider it an infringement upon the rights of Slavery, because it was found to be an additional guaranty for the rights of Freedom, we were prompt, as our readers will bear testimony, to undertake its defense;—and so was the *Watchman*. We hope neither of us will ever commit a greater fault than to assume and argue that a law, whose only purpose is to protect "inhabitants" of this State against being ENSLAVED, is in precise agreement with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States!

—But the temporary excitement—the "delusion of the hour"—has long since passed away, Vermont was never further from being a nullifying "Free Soil" State than she is now—her intelligent Whigs were never further from being deluded by the huckstering politicians with their fidelity by stealing and nullifying their principles, and attempting to make merchandise of them under the sign of "Democracy." Our friend of the *Watchman*, there, it seems to us, "is carrying coals to Newmarket."

—But this is not all: the *Watchman* has got itself into an unprofitable quarrel with two or three of the fourteen or fifteen Whig papers in Vermont, simply by *insulting* upon what ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the Whigs of Vermont hold to wit, that the "Compromise Measures," so called, are not omnipotent; but are liable to be "altered, amended, or repealed," just as any other human laws are. The question between the *Watchman* and the Union Whig, Windsor Journal and Bellows Falls Gazette, does not, after all, appear to be so much a matter of principle as of expediency. The Whig, certainly, and we believe, the Journal & Gazette, (though as regards the latter we are sorry not to remember so distinctly) desire and hope to see the Fugitive Slave Law amended into some semblance of decency. The difference, we repeat, seems to be as to expediency. Now, this is not worth fighting about. If the Whig, or Gazette, or Journal, think the Fugitive Law all right, let it alone. Who cares! Pretty much nobody else thinks so, in Vermont, and those respectable journals may be allowed to enjoy the comfort of their opinion unmolested! So, at least, it seems to us. If they really think they

are right, let them ask their subscribers:—or let the Whig enquire of Senator Poor, the Journal of Mr. HERBARD, and the Gazette of Mr. MINER!

Now, brother *Watchman*, be good enough to sheath your sword and put away your old blunderbuss. You are not doing any good with either. The zealous, but mistaken, Whig papers you are blazing away, and cutting and slashing away, at, do not agree with the Free Press any better than they do with the *Watchman*. They think we are wrong, while, like you, we know they are;—but what of it? About all the difference between us and them is that they think it is best to stand by the Fugitive Law, while we think it is *worse*—both, in the mean time, looking only to lawful remedies.—What should you care, dear *Watchman*, for the silly and impertinent Fletcher Webster endorsement of the orthodoxy of the Union Whig, in Boston, got up to get away advertisements from you and me? Nothing. The Union Whig, everybody knows, ought to be called the "Castle Garden Union Advertiser." Its subscription list is smaller than even the St. Johnsbury *Callenderian* has any notion of. It sends its numbers, weekly, up among your subscribers and ours, "free, gratis, for nothing," because it is "so nominated in the bond" with its City advertisers. The Fletcher Webster endorsement says it has a hard row to hoe, politically, among the common-sense Whigs of Vermont, and that's the very fact! So let it alone. Let us fight our enemies, not our friends. This makes fighting a duty, and Victory an honor. Nothing else does.

Mr. GREGORY, of the Tribune, is writing characteristic Letters to that paper from London, under the heading of "Glances at Europe." No. 2, dated May 1, appears in the last Tribune, and is mainly devoted to an account of, and reflections upon, the great Fair. He thus speaks of the American part of the grand show:

"Our Manufactures are in many departments grossly deficient, in others inferior to the best rival productions of Europe. In Silks and Linens, we have nothing new to show; I trust the case will be bravely altered within a few years. In Brocade, we are behind and going back; in Lace, in Satins, Flannels, (woolen) Shawls, the Laines, Ginghams, Drills and most plain Cottons, we are producing as effectively as our rivals, and in many departments coming upon them. But few of these goods which much show in a Fair; three cases of Parisian gowns will outshine in an exhibition a million of dollars' worth of admirable and cheap Muslins, Drills, Flannels, &c. And besides our manufacturers, who find themselves met at every turn, and often supplanted, at the next door, by shrewd fabrics from abroad, are shy of calling attention in Europe to the few articles which, by the help of valuable American inventions, they are able to make and sell at a profit. I know this consideration has kept some goods out of the market, and that others would otherwise have been sent, and that our manufacturers are here or are coming, to see what knowledge or skill they can pick up, but they are not so ready to tell all they know. They think the odds in favor of those who work against them backed by the cheap Labor and abundant Capital of Europe, are quite sufficient already."

Still there are some Yankee notions that I wish had been sent over. I think our Cut Nails, our Pins, our Wood Screws, &c., should have been represented. India Rubber is abundant here, but I have seen no Gutta Percha, and our New York Company (Hudson Manufacturing) might have put a new wrinkle on the old Bull's head by sending over an assortment of their fabrics. The Brass and knurled dials of their watches (Conn.) ought not to have come up missing, and a set of samples of the "Pint Enamelled Ware" of Vermont, I would have been proud of for Vermont's sake. A light Jersey wagon, a Yankee ox-cart, and two or three of our American Farm Implements, would have been exactly in place here. Our Seythes, Cradles, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, Sowing, Reaping, Threshing and Winnowing machines, &c., &c., are a long distance ahead of the British—so the best judges say;—and where their machines are good they cost too much over to come into general use. This is a pretty good set of Yankee tools, and I am sure they likely to do good. I believe Connecticut Clocks and Maine (North Wales) Axes are also well represented. But either Rochester, Syracuse, or Albany could have beaten the whole show in Farming Tools generally.

Yet there are many good things in the American department. In Daguerotypes, it seems to be conceded that we beat the world, when excellence and cheapness are both considered—at all events, England is no where in comparison—and our Daguerotypists make a great show here. New Jersey Zinc, Lake Superior Copper, Adirondack Iron and Steel, are well represented either by ores or fabrics, and I believe the same may be said of our other manufactures. The strength of a very heavy examination, and shall continue in attendance from day to day and hope to glean from the show some ideas that may be found or made useful.

Opening of the Chambley Canal.

We believe we had the pleasure to make the first public announcement, last Fall, of the intention of the Canadian Government to deepen the Chambley Canal, and otherwise increase its capacity for business, during the coming winter. By the courtesy of the gentleman to whom we were indebted for that authentic information, we are gratified in being now able to say that the work is completed. THE CANAL WILL BE OPENED, TOMORROW, the 17th inst., and will contain seven feet depth of water, being an enlargement of its capacity of forty per cent. The importance of this improvement in the facilities for the accommodation of the rapidly growing trade between Lake Champlain and her big sisters of the West, can scarcely be over-estimated. Our shippers and business men will appreciate it.

We think it due to undoubted merit to add, that very great praise is due to the accomplished and energetic head of the Canadian Board of Trade, the Hon. HAMILTON MERRITT, for the successful prosecution of this, as well as other works, for the facilitation of business communication between the West and the East. Mr. MERRITT is not apt to undertake anything that he does not complete. His pledges in regard to the Welland, the St. Lawrence, and the Chambley Canals have been faithfully fulfilled. He is well known to be a warm friend of the St. Lawrence and Champlain and St. Lawrence, and we have very little hesitation in guaranteeing the early completion of that great work, under his endorsement. We learn that strong petitions are in circulation throughout the portions of the Province interested in this project, in favor of its being undertaken as a Government Work. Our friend, CHARLES SEYMOUR Esq., of St. John's, is also actively engaged for the success of this undertaking, and we have no rational doubt of its success. Lake Champlain is fast becoming something better than a body of water to fight battles on.

Launch.

We understand that the new Tow Boat, "E. T. ENGLISH," will be launched from the Ship Yard of Oscar Spear, Esq., opposite to Shelburne Harbor, on Monday at 5 o'clock. P. M. A Steamer will leave the South Dock at 4-1-2 o'clock for the accommodation of those who may desire to witness the interesting ceremony.

This is the first of six Tow Boats, now building by Messrs. BRADLEY & CANFIELD, at the same yard, for the MERCHANTS' WESTERN TRANSPORTATION LINE, to run in connection with the Rutland Railroad to Rouse's Point, St. John's and Montreal.

The E. T. ENGLISH is the first vessel of the kind built on Lake Champlain, capable of stowing 3000 lbs. Flour, under deck, and at the same time constructed with reference to navigating the Canada Canals;—being able to run with a full cargo, from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to Burlington without trans-shipment.

Messrs. E. & J. G. SIMPSON, of Bath, Maine, are the Builders of this and another Tow Boat, the "JOHN HOWARD," which will be ready to launch next week. It is not ninety days since the timber from which these boats were built was standing in the forest, and we can furnish no better evidence than this simple fact, of the competency and energy of the Messrs. SIMPSON as Ship Builders.

Messrs. BRADLEY & CANFIELD have also made arrangements with the new Steamer "BOSTON," (now receiving her Engine and Machinery at Shelburne Harbor), to Tow the above Boats, thus forming a Daily Line from Burlington to St. John's.

Manufactures.

The more we think of it, and appreciate the extremely discreditable fact, (discreditable both in view of the immense WATKINS POWER that is unemployed, and the abundance of RAW MATERIAL, in Burlington and its immediate vicinity) that there is nothing worth naming as a MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT among us, the higher does the importance of making some effort appear. We verily believe that the efforts of the productions of Messrs. C. T. LEE and PERRIN'S *Line Kilns*, in Colechester, is greater than all the Manufactures in our whole town.

We welcome U. V. W. to our columns, and commend his communication, to our readers. It is idle to attempt to avoid the question—Burlington must become a MANUFACTURING TOWN or she will stand a fair average of chances of becoming nothing! Railroads, if there were forty of them, well never build her up beyond a certain point. Like an individual, she must depend for prosperity and growth upon her own energy and enterprise. U. V. W. touches upon but one of the various reforms that might be effected on the "mutual advantage" principle; though it is unquestionably an important one. Nothing can be truer than his remark that a dollar earned is worth more than five dollars begged, both to beggars and beggones. EMPLOYMENT, remunerating EMPLOYMENT, is the great civilizer and humanizer of the world;—the beggar has neither his own respect nor that of the man who yields to his importunity. Both, consequently, are injured! Nothing can be more true; and we wish people would think more of it!

But we give place to U. V. W. We hope N. Y. Z. will not be far behind; and then we will begin the alphabet again!

(For the Free Press.)

Manufactures of Burlington.

"GEX. CLARK—Your correspondent, 'O. P. Q.' asks many pertinent questions, which I shall be glad to answer, separately, as he says it is only a part of the index."

He asks why the starving children in town cannot be employed in binding straw and palm-leaf. Let my layfolk, in Massachusetts, it was a part of my yearly business, to go with manufacturers of straw, and select and send fields and parts of fields of purple Rye, on the old Humber, to be cut and cured for this purpose; and employment was given to all children disposed to work in binding. Now I happen to know that straw, in any desirable quantity, can be had near Burlington for this purpose, at one half the price paid for it in Massachusetts;—and, until the business is done, as to straw, is a much less price. It is undoubtedly true, that \$1 earned by honest labor, is worth to the earner, \$5 begged, and to the true philanthropist, the one who furnishes employment rather than the one who occasionally gives, without giving himself any further trouble.

A woman with four or five children, each having Gets, daily, in straw binding, could feed, clothe and school them, when without this small addition to her means she would either ruin her own health by extra labor, or apply to the town for assistance—often both—and the children are falling rapidly into vicious habits instead of acquiring an education with habits of industry and self respect. Pass through the town, any warm day, and more than 300 children of this class may be counted. Will some of our merchants or *mind-men* look to this part of Home Manufactures, or shall we still depend on Massachusetts for our supply, and have our streets filled with children who have no employment, nor can get any. If nothing can be done otherwise, just appeal to the LADIES to use their combined efforts to start some business to employ them, and it will be done.

U. V. W.

Four Days' Winter from Europe.

The U. S. Steamship Franklin arrived at New York yesterday morning from Havre, 6th, via Southampton 7th inst., with four days later intelligence. Her voyage from the latter place has therefore occupied 11-1-2 days. She brings the London mails of the morning of the 7th, which were taken from Southampton to Dover by special steamer.

The Africa reached Liverpool on the 4th inst., in 18 days 3 hours and 45 minutes.

The U. S. Steamer Washington had left Coves for Bremen.

Cotton has improved in price, and the rates of Corn were with difficulty maintained.

The arrival of the steamer, which is rather important, was telegraphed to the evening journals.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Lord John Russell informed the House of the course the Government proposed to pursue in consequence of their defeat by the majority of fourteen on motion of Mr. Hume against the repeal of the income tax for three years.

His Lordship said that the Cabinet were prepared to bow to the decision of the House, and to submit to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry, to consider the details of the obnoxious tax.

The Crystal Palace continues to be thronged with thousands of admiring and wondering visitors. On Monday, the 5th, price of admission fell from £1 to 6d. About 6400 persons were admitted at the price, and £1000 sterling were taken at the doors. The demand for season tickets also continued, and the receipts altogether were estimated at £2900 a day.

The following Americans were presented to the Queen at her drawing room or levee by the American Minister, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, on the 6th inst.: Hon. Charles B. Haddock, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Portugal, Capt. Joshua Sand, Lieut. L. L. Avery, Lieut. John K. Duer, and Lieut. Geo. H. Preble, of the United States Frigate St. Lawrence.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writes as follows, under date of Monday:

Nothing further has been done with the bill against the Papal aggression. The vote against the Ministers on the income tax caused them to postpone it or it would have been proceeded with early this week. It is now to be taken up next week.

The direct produced by the brilliant opening of the exhibition appears to have been universal, and the daily receipts are beyond previous anticipations.

The money market is without alteration, but there is still considerable depression in prices in our various manufacturing districts.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending on the 5th of April last have been issued, and are again remarkably favorable. They show an increase of £1,181,414 on the declared value of our exports; the total being £26,955,196, against £25,773,782 in the corresponding month of last year. The total increase in the first quarter of the present year over the first quarter of the previous year 1850, is £1,868,191.

FRANCE.—From Paris we learn that the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, had passed off without the slightest attempt at disturbance. The weather was very unfavorable for the spectacle, but the crowds of spectators were very great. The fireworks, which were lighted in consequence of the heavy rains, were a failure, in consequence of the heavy rains. The intended Bonapartist banquet in the suburbs was prohibited by the authorities. The festival also passed off in Lyons, and the other chief cities of France, with profound tranquillity.

PORTUGAL.—From Portugal we have late intelligence, with accounts from Lisbon to the 23rd, and Oporto to the 30th ult. The telegraphic dispatches received by way of Paris and Madrid, announcing the insurrection of the Oporto garrison on the 29th April, are fully confirmed. No contest, however, took place, and but three lives were lost, viz: two soldiers and a Civil Guard, and the 2d Infantry, who was shot by his own men, while trying to quell the revolt.

Marshal Saldanha entered Oporto on the 27th ult., and was greeted with the most enthusiastic reception by the entire city, which turned out to meet him. The insurrection in his favor, and in all parts of the kingdom. Everywhere the troops were unanimous for his cause, and were marching to join him from all points.

The King had left Coimbra, and was retreating from Lisbon, most of the forces under his command having pronounced for the revolution. Immediately after the news of the Oporto revolt, we knew that the Emperor, Count Thomar's son, had been proclaimed King in Oporto, and that from Lisbon, having been conveyed from thence to Vigo in the British mail steamer *Montrose*, where he remained, watching the turn of events. The Queen thereupon entrusted the formation of a ministry to the Duke of Teceira, but it might the Duke would decline.

Spain.—The outbreak of the rising of the popular or Junta party, on the 29th ult., was quickly and fully suppressed. Saldanha's party was fully prepared to form a ministry, and it was further forced that Saldanha's party would require the abdication of the Queen, and the proclamation of a republic. A Spanish army of observation was being collected on the frontier.

AUSTRIA.—From Vienna it is stated that a note had been forwarded to Constantinople, demanding the detention for two years longer, of fourteen of the Hungarian fugitives. Austria could not refuse the request.

The new press law of Prussia, as announced by the debates going on in the second chamber, proposed to be equal to the severest press laws in Europe.

It is stated in some of the German journals, says *Galignani's Messenger* hostile to the Austrian Government, that fresh symptoms of agitation are perceptible in Hungary. A letter from Vienna states that the agitation is confined to the question of the tobacco monopoly, which encounters much opposition; but that otherwise, the suppression of the late revolt has produced a feeling of attachment to the Austrian Government on the part of the peasantry, as it has relieved them from the tyranny of the Hungarian nobles, and many of whom had taken part in the insurrection only in the hope of emancipating themselves from the control of Austria, which was beginning to oppress the cause of the productive classes.

Prussia.—The Diet was to meet at Frankfurt 16th May. There was probability of difficulty in the settlement of the Schleswig Holstein affairs. Denmark having shown symptoms of exciting more than the Prussian and Austrian Commissioners were willing to concede.

SAXONY.—A plenary meeting of the Conference took place on 24 May, at which the reports of the four great committees were distributed to the plenipotentiaries, in order that they might be sent on to their several governments.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AGITATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:—

Mr. Pettigrew, the U. S. District Attorney from South Carolina, is here and has been frequently with the President and Secretary of State, during the last few days. Many persons who have the best opportunities of forming a judgment as to the results of the South Carolina agitation, say that there will, ultimately, be a strong reaction in public sentiment, there, against the extreme measures now urged.

Notice that a writer in a Southern paper remarks that the course of the General Government, and a very effective one, to check South Carolina, in case of her practical secession, will be simply to abolish her ports of entry. This would be a more simple and effective measure than to collect the duties, by placing off the present ports of U. S. vessels to collect the duties. A floating custom-house of this sort would be inconvenient and unnecessary. But Congress, by law, shall abolish the ports of entry at Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown, the Executive will, of course, see that the duties are, in some mode, and in the mode least provocative of a collision of arms, collected. It will then be only necessary to enforce the penalties of existing laws for preventing any cargo from entering therein. The penalty is forfeiture of vessel and cargo, and can be easily enforced by a few revenue cutters, and by the whole power of the Navy, if need be.

RECENT SENATORIAL RE-NOMINATIONS.—Messrs. MANN, STANTON, SKINNER and SEYMOUR, who resigned their Seats in the Senate, have been nominated for re-election.

ITEMS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—The *Courier* of this morning addresses every body who "has a sneaking kindness for whiggery yet lingering in him," to remember that President Fillmore has "grilled every Whig paper in Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which did not come square up to the mark and sustain the Fugitive Slave Bill." Nobody but a "sneaking" man would try to remember what never occurred. The *Courier* knows what class of people to address its paragraphs to! We believe the Free Press has not come square up to the mark named, and yet the *Courier* will find a little "Government advertising" in our columns, just received and handsomely paid for. The *Courier* concludes its paragraph with the expressive word, "bah!"—a very natural "wooly head" utterance, and an appropriate commentary on what precedes it.

—The arrangement of Trains on the Saratoga & Washington, Rensselaer & Saratoga, and Saratoga & Schenectady Railroads, in connection with the Steamboats and the connecting lines of Railroad, will be found in our advertising columns this evening.

—Col. JAMES J. DANA, heretofore an Engineer on the Vermont Central and the Ogdensburg Railroads, is engaged, with a party of assistants, in locating a Plank Road from St. Albans to Richmond, Franklin County. We are glad to see our Plank Road Companies availing themselves of the services of educated and competent Engineers.

—Somebody, having been much troubled to learn the keys of the Piano Forte, proposes the following lines as an alleviation of the labor:

HOW TO LEARN THE KEYS IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
All the G and A keys
Are between the back three,
And between the two are all the D's,
Then on the right side of the three
Will be found the F's and C's,
But on the left side of the three
Are all the E's and all the B's.

—Mr. Raymond, we are told, has in contemplation to edit a small paper in this city, with Abolitionist tendencies, upon his return from Europe, to establish which the little *Enterprise* in this city, well known, whether naming, has promised a large and lavish fund. —N. Y. *Express*.

This is as near the truth as the *Express* comes in its pointed statements. The paper which Mr. Raymond has been invited to take charge of, is an *Enterprise* devoted to two excellent practical men, who are devoting their own time to the business, under the name of *Enterprise*. The gentlemen to whom the *Express* refers are in no way connected with that enterprise. —*Albany Free Journal*.

—A correspondent of the Kickerbocker thus writes: "Dear Mr. Editor: Of the benevolent schemes of the day, the most prominent just now seems to be suffering Woman;—sempresses, poor widows, etc., etc., and noble efforts are, too; but among them all I wonder there has never been formed a 'Society for Ameliorating the Condition of women who have Suffering Husbands.' If ever there was a call upon the finer feelings of humanity, this is one; being, I believe, a truly masculine accomplishment."

—When South Carolina gets fatigued and "wore down" with nullification, secession, and other heavy labors, she diverts her patriotic and sensible mind in the following manner. We copy from the N. Y. *Tribune*:—

A Tournament in South Carolina came off at the previous one course on the 2nd April. Twenty-six knights magnificently dressed rode into the list at the sound of the trumpet, and satiated the eyes of a large number of the people. The first prize was won by a knight from St. John's, and he chose the belle of St. John's for the queen. She was crowned with white roses. A ball in the evening closed the affair.

Oh, my!
The poor 'Free Democracy,' after having stolen the name of the regular Old-liners, are trying to act as though they felt happy and comfortable! To read the *Patriot*, *Post* and *Courier*, one would think that these unfortunate "organs" look upon petty larceny as one of the "issues" that haven't been "settled." We advise Dewey to be careful how he leaves codfish exposed!

The New York papers say that Gen. Houston talks of resigning his seat in the Senate. The old sinner probably intends to "go through a course of sprouts" preparatory to the approaching Presidential campaign.

—Triumph of Hope over Experience. The Bradford Post hopes there will be a mighty gathering of the petty larceny party at the "Democratic" State Convention of Free Soilers in Burlington, on the 29th inst. The distressed speculators will find it harder to steal than names.

—The *Boston Commonwealth* says that when Mr. Senator SUMNER was elected, he was at the residence of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and when his "peculiar" and pie-bald friends called on him, to make "a rumus" on the occasion, he replied that under the circumstances, "his heart declined silence."

—The trial of the suit by N. P. Willis against Edwin Forest, for assault and battery, commenced in the New York Superior Court on Thursday, the 8th inst.

—The Maine Legislature organized, a few days ago—all locofoco with the barnburner tincture. General Scott will set this matter right a year hence.

—Messrs. A. F. WHEATON & Co., have commenced receiving their SUMMER SUPPLY OF CLOTHING. We have noticed nothing more beautiful, or in better taste, than their selections of goods. In the matter of PANTS, VESTS and CRAVATS, their assortment is especially excellent and full. Mr. WHEATON omits no effort to make his establishment attractive and satisfactory to his numerous customers.

—The following statement of the earnings of the Cheshire road during the month of April, 1851, shows a flattering increase of upwards of twenty-five per cent. over the corresponding month of last year:

Earnings in April, 1851, \$19,343.53